

WHY BRITON REFUSED TO BE NEUTRAL

London, Aug. 6.—A white book on the recent correspondence which preceded the opening of hostilities between England and Germany, issued today, contains a letter from Sir William Goschen, the British ambassador at Berlin, saying that Germany had made "a strong bid for British neutrality," offering if Great Britain remained neutral, to give assurances that Germany did not aim at territorial acquisition at the expense of France. Asked if the same attitude applied to the French colonies, the German chancellor said that he was unable to give a similar undertaking regarding the colonies.

The British foreign secretary replied to the ambassador's note as follows: "It would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France—a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover."

PARIS FOOD PRICES ARE FIXED BY LAW

Paris, Aug. 6.—Food remains plentiful in Paris and prices have only very slightly increased since the outbreak of war. Wheat and vegetables are the principal commodities affected as retailers find difficulty in bringing them from the central depots, owing to all delivery wagons having been requisitioned for military purposes.

In the great central market, there were large quantities of vegetables today and push cart dealers reaped a rich harvest as they had the advantage over storekeepers, whose vehicles had been taken by the military.

The principal wholesale prices today for sacks containing 220 pounds were: Potatoes and string beans, 88; dried beans, 84; spinach, 88; onions, 84.

Fruit and poultry sold at less than the usual prices, butter was abundant but the price had increased, as the public, fearing a shortage, had begun buying quantities of 20 pounds. The authorities today forbade retailers to sell more than 100 pounds of butter to each customer and fixed the maximum price at 44 cents a pound. Eggs also must be sold according to official tariff, new laid eggs costing four cents each, fresh French eggs, three cents each and other eggs 32 cents a dozen.

The problem of getting in the harvest has given concern to the ministry of agriculture, which is considering a scheme for replacing the men who have joined the army by training all children from 10 to 16 years of age in field work under the guidance of the old people.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, in order to prevent stranded Americans from being exploited by speculators, today went to a hotel where one was doing business and posted a notice saying that the American embassy had nothing to do with the enterprise which was charging \$50 for transportation by river steamer from Paris to Rouen and \$100 for the voyage to an English port.

BRITISH REGIMENTS TO CHANGE BARRACKS

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—Two British regiments, the Gloucestershire and the South Wales Borderers, stationed at Tien Tsin, have been ordered south. They are awaiting the arrival of transports. An Indian regiment of Punjab will remain at Tien Tsin.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT TURNED BACK TO BERLIN

New York, Aug. 6.—Seymour B. Conger, correspondent of the Associated Press in Berlin, reported in special despatches as being under arrest at the German-Russian frontier, is in Berlin. Mr. Conger had been ordered to St. Petersburg prior to the beginning of hostilities, but was detained at the frontier with several other Americans and returned to the capital.

CRUISER WILL PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS

Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 6.—Hurried preparations were being made aboard the cruiser Milwaukee at the Puget Sound Navy Yard early today to take the vessel to sea and it was reported that she would sail for British Columbia waters. Officers at the navy yard would give no information concerning the Milwaukee's orders but it was understood the cruiser is being sent north to protect American interests and to enforce American neutrality in the waters adjacent to the boundary.

FRENCH AND GERMANS CLASH, LOSS IS SMALL

Paris, Aug. 6.—A slight skirmish occurred between French and German troops today at Noyon-le-Sec, in Meurthe-et-Moselle. The Germans suffered a few casualties but there was no loss on the French side.

Roaches

Some people tolerate roaches and waterbugs in the kitchen, in vain belief that the rest of the family will not find it out. Perhaps they will not, but suppose that some day you would serve a roach in the pie; perhaps then you would wish that you had spent 20c for a box of Cyrus Roach Powder. It is certainly worth your while.

For Sale at
**THE
CYRUS
PHARMACY**
Fairfield Av. and
Courtland St.

RESERVES HERE REGISTER NAMES

Hungarians Do Not Expect to Be Called But Must Comply With Law.

Local Colony Not Exercised and Do Not Credit Reports of Revolutionary Pledges.

Numbers of Hungarian residents of Bridgeport, reservists that are compelled by a heavy penalty if they neglect to do so at a time like this, have registered as a matter of course at the Austro-Hungarian consulate at New York, according to Nicholas Horvath, the merchant at 578 Bostwick avenue, whose store is the present center for war news in the local colony.

Mr. Horvath today stated that the registration was not a matter of inherent patriotism but rather an act which all reservists in this country are compelled to comply with to protect their property and families in Hungary. None here believe that they will be actually called back to the scene of fighting, yet in order to protect themselves from later possible trial for treason, forfeiture of property rights they are responding to the registration necessity.

"I do not place much credence in the statement made by London, that 100,000 Hungarians in this country have pledged \$10,000,000 for a revolution looking towards the delimitation of Hungary," said Mr. Horvath. "It must be that a few Socialists have pledged money for this purpose, but it does not come from the average Hungarian resident. It would be impossible to make the strike for liberty lose the soldiers would support the cause. I have not heard of the pledges being circulated in this city."

Joseph Kojetar, 409 Hancock avenue, another prominent merchant of the West End, and thoroughly acquainted with the sentiment in that section, believes the Hungarians now residing in the old country, will fully protect the Fatherland. He does not believe there will be an appreciable exodus from Bridgeport, even though a general call is made for reservists. He scoffs at the declaration of the New York editor that \$10,000,000 has been pledged for the liberation of Hungary by means of a revolution. He declares, in the present conflict, prominent Hungarians of the old country declare that in the present conflict, political feuds have been forgotten, and that Hungarians in their own country will go to the defense of the national monarchy.

Mr. Kojetar is the best thing, there is not other course but to fight. He does not believe many will return as those living in Bridgeport have become greatly attached to their adopted country.

John Kops, 238 Hancock avenue, stated today that from his observation a considerable number of Hungarians are liable to respond to a call to arms. Many, he declared, have registered at the consulate in New York.

WILSON PROHIBITS USE OF WIRELESS BY ALIEN NATIONS

German Managed Station At Sayville, L. I., To Be Watched.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Although President Wilson has issued an order prohibiting wireless stations in the United States from transmitting messages of an unneutral character, the Atlantic Communication Company's powerful tower at Sayville, L. I., today sent several messages in code to German warships lying off the coast.

These messages, according to a German employee of the company, were received from the cable offices of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city. Others were received from a person in New York, it was said.

Some of the messages were received at the Sayville station in the evening. During the night and early morning they were transmitted.

The manager of the company, a member of the naval reserve of Germany, said he had read in the newspapers that President Wilson had issued an order in regard to the transmission and receiving of messages but that he had no official notification of any kind.

Naval officers were under orders to leave here today for Sayville, L. I., to supervise the sending of wireless messages at the station there pursuant to President Wilson's order prohibiting radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States from receiving or transmitting messages of an "unneutral nature."

Enforcement of the order will be carried out by Secretary Daniels.

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LIEGE NOTED FOR BIG ARMS WORKS

New York, Aug. 6.—Grave fears were expressed here today for the safety of hundreds of Americans who, it is believed, were unable to leave and were caught in the vicinity of the first battle yesterday in Belgium.

Reports of Liege, the Belgium city reported attacked by the Germans, according to Captain G. L. Carden, of the revenue cutter Seminole, who was a special representative of the department of commerce in Europe, would result in the abandonment of the great Cockerill works, which are to Belgium what the Krupp works are to Germany. The Cockerill plants employ 10,000 men.

Captain Carden reported to the department of commerce on the machinery installations of the principal Liege works. He said today that in addition to Cockerill, there were located at Liege many small arms plants of Belgium. In addition to the artillery and small arms works, Liege is the principal manufacturing plant in Belgium for locomotive and railway materials of all sorts.

The German ambassador and his wife stood on the steps of the embassy and saw all the embassy staff and a number of privileged Germans who had been given special permission to accompany them safely on board several waiting omnibuses before they left. They themselves were the last to quit the embassy building.

Prince Lichnowsky, who is known to have felt deep chagrin at the turn of events, looked a broken man as he stood for a few moments on the doorstep and gave a last look around.

Half an hour before her departure, Princess Lichnowsky, bareheaded and unaccompanied except by her favorite dog, went for a stroll in the neighborhood of St. James Park.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR SAILS FROM ENGLAND

London, Aug. 6.—The German ambassador, Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, with the Princess and his suite left London today by special train for Harwich, enroute to the continent. A large crowd was assembled at the railway station when the special drew out but there was no demonstration.

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JAPAN DENIES SEIZURE OF GERMAN WARSHIPS

Tokyo, Aug. 6.—A report that German warships had seized Japanese merchantmen in the Yellow Sea was denied by the Japanese government today.

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TWO GERMAN OFFICERS, CAUGHT IN DISGUISE, TO BE SHOT AS SPIES

Brussels, Aug. 6.—Two disguised German officers arrested today at Ostend had in their possession extensive military notes and plans of great value. They are to be shot.

Celery Plants, 15c Per Dozen

JOHN RECK & SON

E. H. DILLON & CO. 1105 MAIN ST.

905 MAIN ST., HARTFORD

10 RUE ST. OERLE, PARIS

Wholesale and Retail Leading Milliners

After Inventory Clearance Sale

All our summer stock must be sold to make room for Fall Stock.

White chip hats, white hemp braid hats, Panama hats, trimmed and untrimmed, marked, some at half former prices; many at one-quarter former prices.

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ENGLAND FORBIDS ALIENS TO HAVE ARMS OR MOTORS

London, Aug. 6.—While most of the papers today "counsel the courteous treatment of Germans who are compelled to remain in England, the Daily Mail in an editorial urges a vigorous application of the law controlling aliens, saying:

"There are too many Germans in England and unless they are kept under close observation their presence may be a source of great danger. Now that Europe is in arms we must not shut our eyes to any measure necessary to preserve our national existence. These uninvited guests will consume food needed for the British poor and their maintenance will absorb funds that cannot be spared."

The alien restriction order, the legislation for which was passed through all stages in the House of Commons yesterday, forbids alien enemies in the kingdom to have firearms, explosives, automobiles and motorcycles without permission from the police.

The Morning Post proposed that England assume her rights of capturing all foreign vessels destined for hostile countries under whatever flag the vessel may be sailing.

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SIR IAN HAMILTON TO COMMAND HOME ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN'S FORCE

London, Aug. 6.—According to the Telegraph, General Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector general of the overseas forces, will command the home army. The Duke of Devonshire has offered his historic town house as offices for the Red Cross Society.

CUTS DISCOUNT RATE

London, Aug. 6.—The Bank of England today reduced its discount rate to 6 percent.

SWISS RESERVES IN U. S. ARE CALLED

New York, Aug. 6.—The Swiss consulate in this city today issued a call to 15,000 Swiss in the United States to report here for embarkation to join the Swiss army which is mobilizing to enforce her neutrality.

HELD WITHOUT BOND UPON MURDER CHARGE

Hartford, Aug. 6.—Vincenzo Cervolo was held in the police court today without bond for the September term of the superior court on a charge of murdering Gaetano Santo, whom Cervolo shot to death because he slandered Mrs. Cervolo.

CLEANER, BEST HAND SOAP

Guaranteed not to injure the skin, instantly removes Grease, Rust, Grease, Ink, Paint and Dirt. For the hand or clothing. Large can 10 cents. Manufactured by Wm. R. Winn, 244 Stratford avenue.

SCALP SPECIALIST

Special Treatment for Oily Hair—Manicuring

HARRIET E. SHERWOOD,

412 Secord Building

1115 Main St. Phone 1375. B 19 '14

U. S. TREASURY STRONG UNDER WILSON'S RULE

(By C. H. Tavenner.)
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But Secretary McAdoo in his annual report on the condition of the treasury showed a state of affairs entirely the reverse of that which the Republicans expected. These Republican orators in the House and Senate had been picking apart since this year, during the past year and attempting to show by the fiscal statistics of these individual months what conditions would be at the end of a year.

Democrats attempted to warn these Republican figures that they were treading on dangerous ground, since there can be great variations in treasury figures from one year to another in the same month of the year, and yet not affect the annual figures. The Republicans, however, ran blindly into the trap by comparing, for instance, treasury receipts and disbursements for April of this year with April of last year, and then predicting a deficit for the entire year.

Instead of a deficit, there was a surplus, and a good one. The receipts for the year exceeded the ordinary disbursements by \$23,784,542.07. The receipts came within a million dollars of paying every government expense, including the enormous Panama canal expenditures, which have always been an extraordinary expense payable from the general fund of the treasury. Secretary McAdoo was able to announce that the net balance in the general fund on June 30 was \$45,335,502.19, a reduction of about a million dollars from the net balance of a year ago.

But even this million-dollar reduction, due as it was to expenditures for the construction of the Panama canal, would have been met, and a surplus of \$2,500,000 added to the general fund, except for an extraordinary incident. The income tax law provided that individuals and corporations should have ten days' grace after the close of the fiscal year in which to pay their income and corporation taxes before penalties would be imposed. This resulted in about \$5,000,000 of taxes rightfully included in the 1913-1914 balance being held out from the government after the close of the fiscal year. All of this money was paid in later, and it will about balance against taxes similarly held out next year.

But including this amount, those who framed the tariff bill estimated almost to the penny what the net revenue would bring to the government. Secretary McAdoo, after striking the treasury balance sent telegrams of congratulations to President Wilson, Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee, and Chairman Simmons of the Senate finance committee.

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MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH UNANIMOUS FOR NOANK RECTOR

Rev. Walter T. Aiken to Assume Charge Early in September.—Sketch of His Career.

Rev. Walter T. Aiken, pastor of the Noank Baptist church, for several years, has been called to supply the pulpit vacancy made by the Rev. A. H. Boutwell, who recently accepted a call to Danbury. Following a second sermon preached at the Memorial Baptist church in this city on Sunday last a unanimous call was extended to him last night at a meeting of the church corporation held to fill the pulpit.

Mr. Aiken is not only a deep scholar, having held professorships at Colgate University and other seminaries, but an active church worker, possessed of exceptional delivery and a most pleasing manner. The members of the church consider themselves fortunate in securing the ministrations of the young Noank preacher.

The new incumbent, but 35 years of age, unmarried, is a graduate of the Norwalk High school, class of 1900, Colgate University, from which he graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors in 1908. He was later a professor of Latin in both this university and Mt. Hermon school, 1908-9. In 1912 he was given the D. D. degree honors.

For two years past he has occupied the pulpit of the Noank Baptist church which he was very successful in upbuilding.

With arrangements being made to secure his services during the month of August, it is definitely settled that he will remove permanently to this city early in the month of September.

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Democrats attempted to warn these Republican figures that they were treading on dangerous ground, since there can be great variations in treasury figures from one year to another in the same month of the year, and yet not affect the annual figures. The Republicans, however, ran blindly into the trap by comparing, for instance, treasury receipts and disbursements for April of this year with April of last year, and then predicting a deficit for the entire year.

Instead of a deficit, there was a surplus, and a good one. The receipts for the year exceeded the ordinary disbursements by \$23,784,542.07. The receipts came within a million dollars of paying every government expense, including the enormous Panama canal expenditures, which have always been an extraordinary expense payable from the general fund of the treasury. Secretary McAdoo was able to announce that the net balance in the general fund on June 30 was \$45,335,502.19, a reduction of about a million dollars from the net balance of a year ago.

But even this million-dollar reduction, due as it was to expenditures for the construction of the Panama canal, would have been met, and a surplus of \$2,500,000 added to the general fund, except for an extraordinary incident. The income tax law provided that individuals and corporations should have ten days' grace after the close of the fiscal year in which to pay their income and corporation taxes before penalties would be imposed. This resulted in about \$5,000,000 of taxes rightfully included in the 1913-1914 balance being held out from the government after the close of the fiscal year. All of this money was paid in later, and it will about balance against taxes similarly held out next year.

But including this amount, those who framed the tariff bill estimated almost to the penny what the net revenue would bring to the government. Secretary McAdoo, after striking the treasury balance sent telegrams of congratulations to President Wilson, Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee, and Chairman Simmons of the Senate finance committee.

The Underwood tariff law is a success as a revenue getter. Its operation has completely refuted the predictions of the Republican calamity howlers that the reduced duties would create a treasury deficit and necessitate a government bond issue. The people are being given relief from the cost of living, and the difference in taxes is made up to the government in taxes placed upon the incomes of the rich and well to do.

CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

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